

TRANSPORTATION, AIR POLLUTION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES (TAPAS), A 6- CITY INTEGRATED HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT PROGRAM OF ACTIVE TRAVEL POLICIES: THE PRAGUE CASE STUDY

Hana Brůhová-Foltýnová, *Kolin Institute of Technology, Kolin, Czech Republic; e-mail: bruhova@hotmail.com*
Jan Brůha, *Kolin Institute of Technology, Kolin, Czech Republic,*
Audrey de Nazelle, *CREAL, Barcelona*

Background and Aims: The aim of the paper is to introduce one of the case studies of the international project "TAPAS", which will take place in Prague. Prague is a city with a low share of cycling in the modal split, and a high share of cars. It also suffers from worse death rate indicators in comparison with cities in Western Europe.

Methods: We collected data on active travel, health and environmental conditions. We also met individually with different stakeholders. Further, we proposed a number of policy scenarios to be assessed by the model. Our Institute is also responsible for a statistical analysis of impacts of active transport indicators and policies on public health.

Results: Prague, capital of the Czech Republic, has 1.25 mil. inhabitants and area of 496 km². The dominant mode of transport is public transport (43%) and cars (33%), while walking contributes to modal split by 23%, and cycling by 1%. To support cycling, several measures have been implemented at the city level since 2004, above all construction of cycling infrastructure (from 245 km in 2003 to 518 km in 2009), and promotion campaigns (maps of cycling routes, information brochures). Safety of cyclists has increased (from 159 registered accidents of cyclists in 2003 to 70 in 2009). Most of the pollution in Prague is caused by traffic (approx. 80-90% of total emissions of NO₂, benzene, and CO, more than 90% of PM). Average annual concentration of PM₁₀ was 25.3 µg/m³, PM_{2.5} 20.7 µg/m³ and NO₂ 29.1 µg/m³ in 2009. Relevant identified policies to be assessed include: 1) construction of cycling infrastructure, 2) building of a new parking system, 3) traffic calming.

Conclusion: Prague seems to be an interesting case as physical inactivity and air pollution from traffic are one of the most serious problems. Further support of active transport could improve these challenges.